

ANALYSIS OF THE WORLD'S CARESSEWS

All That Happened of General Interest Last Week Rapidly Sketched in Precise and Illuminating Fashion.

NOTE—This feature, preserved, will make a valuable work of reference.

SUNDAY, MAY 2, 1909.
(By the Universal News Service.)

Foreign.

Almost at the moment that the Ottoman Empire finally emerged from its age-long nightmare of despotism, with the deposition of Abdul Hamid and the supremacy of a parliament and army dominated by the spirit of democracy, the British nation and the world have been startled by the proposal of radical socialist schemes in connection with the new budget presented in the House of Commons Thursday by chancellor of the exchequer, Lloyd-George, for the year 1910.

What the conservative papers call an amazing budget filled with impossible fads, the radical section of the liberal party greets with approval. Mr. Lloyd-George, explaining that the purpose of the government is to avoid taxes on the necessities of life, outlined vast schemes of State aid and direct taxation on wealth, privilege and luxuries. Many of the reforms are based on German experience. Including State insurance against loss of employment, and the development of natural resources, the bill being proposed for reforestation, reclamation of lands and encouragement and help to small farmers. From France is borrowed the idea of setting aside \$500,000 for establishing labor exchanges for both skilled and unskilled workers. Among the direct taxes proposed are those on incomes over \$3,000, on mining royalties, on undeveloped city lands, on unearned mineral land values, on the unearned increment, on stock speculations, on motor cars, and increased duties on whisky and tobacco.

By the afternoon of last Sunday, April 25, the last military defense of the Yildiz Kiosk, palace of Sultan Abdul Hamid of the Turkish empire, had surrendered to the superior forces of the Third Army Corps from Saloniki, under command of Gen. Chekoff, which had taken forcible possession of Constantinople on the preceding day. This last defense consisted of the 4,000 Albanians, who made up the bodyguard of the Sultan, and the remainder of the palace guard, which the Sultan were actually in the hands of the army which came to defend the constitution and the Parliament. The Albanians were dispersed and the remainder of the palace under an escort to places of imprisonment. Martial law was proclaimed and nobody was allowed in the streets without a permit from the officers in command. The fighting of the day, when several of the garrison resisted the approach of the invading troops, it is now estimated that about 2,000 of the defenders were killed and 200 of the Saloniki garrison. Beginning at 4 p. m., the army marched from San Stefano into the capital, while most of the population cheered them by the way as they advanced in three columns and took possession of points of advantage. The chief resistance was met at the Yildiz Kiosk, where the army and Chichli barracks, all of which were surrounded by field guns. Among the casualties to spectators was the wounding of the American correspondent of the New York Sun, Frederick Moore.

On Tuesday the Parliament received from the Sheikh-ul-Islam, head of the Mohammedan church, a decree authorizing the deposition of Sultan Abdul Hamid, and immediately the Sultan was unanimously approved of the decree. The announcement was acclaimed with joy by the people, the firing of 101 guns from the palace being the customary signal of the deposition of a ruler. The streets were filled with cheering throngs glad that an end had come to the long despotism of Hamid, his reign of blood, and treachery having lasted for thirty-three years.

At the same session and within an hour of the deposition of Hamid the Parliament voted to invite Mohammed Raschid Effendi, younger brother and heir apparent, who had been kept a prisoner in the palace during the reign of Hamid, to ascend the throne. Later the same day Raschid accepted the offer and was driven in a carriage to the ministry of war, where the oath was administered by the Sheikh-ul-Islam, and the members of Parliament. Breaking all precedents, the new Sultan gave to the correspondent of a London paper, Mr. H. Donohue, of the Chronicle, an interview, a formal interview or message, to the Western world. In it he declared that he had ever been the convinced and ardent supporter of the cause of enlightenment, liberty, and progress; and that he was in sympathy with the purposes of the Young Turks and the parliamentary regime.

The decree of deposition charged Abdul Hamid with having been guilty of complicity in the recent revolt and of much bloodshed; that he had squandered the wealth of the nation, and that he had broken the laws of the church. Some hours prior to the act of deposition officers and soldiers of the invading army had penetrated the inner palace of the Yildiz Kiosk, and had taken the entire household and person of Abdul Hamid prisoners and conveyed them to a palace of imprisonment on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus.

Thursday's advances from the Turkish capital were to the effect that the deposed Sultan had been confined in a mansion at Saloniki, the center of the Young Turk party's strength. Thither a party of army officers was sent to his quarters, martial on the Sultan. The law permits his pardon should he plead guilty, ask for quarter, and make restitution. The Sultan's favorite son has fled and the imperial harem has been dispersed. Nafiz Fasha, the Nubian eunuch of the palace, who for years was the chief adviser of Hamid and instigator of many assassinations, was hanged publicly on the Galata Bridge. Thursday afternoon troops which connected him with the recent mutiny.

Before the protests of all Christendom could be made effective through diplomatic channels in the present disturbed state of affairs at the Turkish capital, the fanatic outbreak of last week in Asia Minor had spread far over the interior among villages beyond the reach of official protection, and it was estimated that the number of dead or homeless Armenian or Christian victims of Moslem bands would reach the total of 20,000. The American Minister at Constantinople appealed direct to the Sheikh-ul-Islam to use his religious influence to check the movement. The Turkish provincial governor had refused to let a British cruiser land marines to go to the relief of starving villagers. Messengers sent to the threatened American missionaries at Hadjin and other places were forced to return. Two battalions of Turkish troops were sent Wednesday to relieve the American missionaries at Hadjin. The number of slaughtered in one province is

now estimated at 30,000, and the city of Adana, in Asia Minor, is now following in the wake of the massacre.

The Shah of Persia has consented to an indefinite prolongation of the armistice begun at the besieged city of Tabriz last week and at the same time the Russian relief column was moving by forced marches toward the city for the protection of the property and lives of foreigners. To the Russian government the United States committed the care of its interests in Persia.

The earthquakes which occurred throughout Portugal and Spain on April 23 were most severe in the former country, where many towns were so shaken as to cause much loss of life and damage to property. Benavente, Zamora, and Santo Estevan were almost completely destroyed. Several thousand people were homeless, and relief trains were rushed from Lisbon, which had been only slightly shaken. The actual movement of the earth crust lasted five hours and forty-nine minutes.

Upon his arrival in Paris April 23 former President Castro, of Venezuela, gave to the press an interview, expressing great bitterness toward the United States, which he said had banded him out of Martinique. Europe, he said, would repeat of its action, as the United States was bent upon a policy of acquisition in South and Central America. Later, he said, he did not desire to claim the Presidency of Venezuela, but wanted only to look after his private affairs in Venezuela and "plant lettuce, like Diocletian."

After an exciting fifty-mile ride on the back of an English lion, a section of East Africa inhabited by many kinds of wild beasts, former President Roosevelt reached the neighborhood of the Alfred Pease ranch and went into camp with his son and party. Several hunting trips have been reported in the press which have resulted in the killing of several animals of the grazing species. Game was plentiful and a lion hunt was planned next.

On Friday Count Wilhelm, of Holland, gave birth to a daughter, somewhat to the disappointment to the people who hoped for a son. However, it settles the question of foreign succession, which was in doubt for several years after the marriage of the queen.

Congressional.

The first formal reading of the Senate substitute for the Payne tariff bill having been finished with the preceding week, the business upon which the eyes of the business world are fixed with an interest not easy to overstate, was taken up last Monday, paragraph by paragraph, for amendment. Among the first amendments to come up for extended discussion was the anticipated income tax proposal offered by Senator Bailey, of Texas, for the minority. The speech of the Texas occupied the greater part of Monday and Tuesday's sessions, with a large attendance, both on the floor and in the galleries. Senator Bailey argued that any tariff law would have inequalities, and that a tax should be levied directly upon wealth, not on consumption. A man should be made to pay on the basis of what he has, not on what he wants. He believed that his amendment would produce \$80,000,000 of revenue, and that this could lower many duties without disturbing essentially the fabric of protection. He invited Senator Aldrich upon the fact that, with a number of Republicans out for some kind of an income tax, he could no longer say that a Democratic administration would be a Democratic method of redistributing the wealth of the nation. Aldrich objected to the Bailey plan of exempting incomes under \$5,000 as a class discrimination, and this was virtually admitted by Bailey. To the objection of exemption of duties would be a blow at American labor, Bailey replied that he would protect American labor best by excluding the immigrant. On Tuesday his main line of argument was that the framers of the Constitution, in providing for taxation, intended "direct taxes," did not mean to include a tax on personal property. To prove that the proposed tax would not be oppressive to the rich, he pointed to the known exemptions of this class. As for the Supreme Court's decision against such a law in the Pollard case, he thought that since it was reached by a vote of four to five, one justice had changed his mind, and it was fair to have the matter reconsidered.

Senator Overman, of North Carolina, proposed a tax of \$12 on every immigrant, arguing that this had the virtue of protection to labor as well as a means of raising large revenue and bringing in a stream of revenue to the Treasury.

Senator Perkins, of California, advocated an amendment requiring that in return for free trade with the Philippines all their goods should be shipped in American bottoms.

Senator Brock, of Nebraska, presented a joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to definitely permit the levying of income inheritance taxes.

Senator Gore, the blind Oklahoma, took issue with him recently, the professor replied that he would advise waiting until further experiments were made to determine whether Mars is actually inhabited by intelligent beings. For this purpose he would advise the creation of a great observatory in Texas where a few other astronomers could carry on investigations of the whole subject. This could be done for much less than the sum named. Next fall when Mars is to reach its nearest point to earth it would be a good time to take such observation.

British and American physicians and students of tuberculosis are much interested in the claim authoritatively made in London concerning the success of a new treatment for tuberculosis discovered by William Doig, a layman. The nature of the disease is a poultice containing acetic acid and chloride to be placed on the body near the affected membrane or bone. In about a week an ulcer is formed, connected by what is called a cord of inflammation with the diseased organ. This forms a duct through which the pus is drawn out. The ulcer needs to be carefully dressed twice a day with a certain ointment. The cure of the diseased lungs is said to be effected in from four to six months.

Upon his return to Washington from Baddeck, Nova Scotia, where he had been taking part in the aerodrome experiments for the last six months, Prof. Alexander Graham Bell was quoted as saying that heavier-than-air machines of this type would prove valuable for purposes as an aid to warfare. He called attention to the fact that the weight of these aeroplanes increases faster than their size which seems to hinder their successful use except for transportation purposes. With the tetrahedral kite system, however, the increase in size, weight, and lifting power are found to be about equal and he sees no reason why machines of this type could not be constructed capable of carrying 100 men or more. At the same time it would be possible to maintain a low rate of speed not possible with the aeroplanes of the Wright type. He believes that the Silver Dart which recently made successful flights at Baddeck is superior to the Wright machine.

When the Turkish Ambassador, Hussein Klazim, received official word of the change of rulers in Turkey on Wednesday he at once went in person to the State Department, and, with every evidence of pleasure, conveyed the information to the American government. The news was also received direct from the American Ambassador in Constantinople. A reply in due form was soon delivered, saying that the President had that day cable congratulations to the new Sultan, Mohammed V.

In the rotunda of the Capitol Wednesday exercises incidental to the reinterment of the remains of Maj. J. E. Endicott, a military engineer, who died, with President Taft, Vice President Sherman, and many high Federal and District of Columbia officials taking part. The Vice President made the principal address. The body, which hitherto had been buried in the grave yard of a Maryland farm, lay in state during the exercises. Maj. Endicott was the French engineer who helped Washington to lay out the National Capital. Ambassador Jusserand also paid a glowing tribute to the memory of his countryman.

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The dispute over the question of responsibility and authority in the conduct of the next census, which for several days had threatened either the dismissal of Director North or the retirement of Secretary Nagel, appears to have been settled amicably after several conferences with the President. Mr. North disclaimed any intention or desire to usurp authority over matters properly belonging to the Secretary.

Legal and Criminal.

Having completed the selection of a jury on Wednesday, the trial of Capt. Peter C. Hains for the murder of William E. Annis was begun at Flushing, L. I., and a plea of insanity was made by the defense. On Thursday witnesses told the reports of wrong which was committed in his home during his absence in the Philippines had unbalanced the mind of the prisoner.

A motion for a new trial in the case of Col. Cooper and his son, convicted for the murder of William E. Annis, was refused on Tuesday by Judge Hays at Nashville. An appeal to the Tennessee Supreme Court was granted.

W. S. Taylor, Charles Finley, John L. Powers, John W. Davis, Zach Steele, and Harlan Whitaker, all of the Tennessee bar, were appointed by Gov. Wilson, of that State, on April 23.

Emma Goldman, the anarchist agitator, has been pronounced an alien by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization owing to new evidence tending to show that her husband was not of age when naturalized. Steps may be taken to deport her at any time.

On the campus of Smith College for women at Northampton, Mass., Thursday, Helen A. Marden, of Somerville, a senior, was shot mortally by her former fiancé and rejected suitor, Porter M. Smith, of Chicago, a graduate of Dartmouth.

On Thursday the American Sugar Refining Company, at New York, paid to the Federal Government \$88,327 in back taxes of the verdict recently obtained for false weighing of imported sugar at the Brooklyn docks of the Havemeyer & Elder refinery and at the same time the Federal Government paid to the collector \$1,238,085, previously paid to the collector as liquidation of duties on sugar since 1901. The total amount thus paid to the government is \$2,326,413. This ends the suits for back taxes, but the criminal prosecution of the employees of the concern in the weighing will be pushed.

Commercial and Industrial.

The final stage of the negotiations between the anthracite miners and the employing companies was reached Wednesday, when the tri-district convention of miners at Scranton, Pa., unanimously approved the three-year agreement and authorized their representatives to sign it. The signing occurred in Philadelphia next day, the document being the same as that signed three years ago, except for five concessions by the operators, namely: Rates for new work to be paid on the basis of the old work; the operators to pay for old work of a similar kind; collections of dues on company property to continue; employees dismissed for being in the union may appeal to the board, and disputes first to be taken up with mine foreman or committee of employees.

New York financial circles were stirred Wednesday by the announcement that the Carnegie Trust Company had effected a \$400,000 merger of the Van Norden Trust Company, together with the Nineteenth and Twelfth ward banks. The total number of depositors will be 33,000.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has met the cut of the Chesapeake and Ohio western-bound freight cars, and the Atlantic ports, and other trunk lines are expected to follow suit. The cut is 2 cents on the hundred on first and second class freight, and 1 cent on the other classes.

Two of the independent theatrical managers, David Belasco and Harrison Grey Fiske, have come to terms with Klaw & Erlanger, representing the theater trust, for an interchange of bookings the coming season.

Political.

President Taft spoke at the dinner of the Union League at Philadelphia Tuesday night to commemorate the eighty-seventh birthday of Gen. U. S. Grant. He took advantage of the opportunity to express his high admiration for the soldier President. He dwelt particularly upon the spirit of the peace which was made at Appomattox, and he spoke of the great future that lies ahead of the South in the way of development.

Scientific.

Two newspaper owners of Fort Worth, Tex., having telegraphed Prof. Pickering, of Harvard, that the people of Texas would undertake to raise the \$100,000 necessary to test the mirror method of signaling to the planet Mars, as outlined by him recently, the professor replied that he would advise waiting until further experiments were made to determine whether Mars is actually inhabited by intelligent beings. For this purpose he would advise the creation of a great observatory in Texas where a few other astronomers could carry on investigations of the whole subject. This could be done for much less than the sum named. Next fall when Mars is to reach its nearest point to earth it would be a good time to take such observation.

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Religious.

Rev. Dr. Elwood Worcester, of Boston, who founded the system of religious therapeutics known as the Emmanuel Movement, has now become a victim of overwork and is seriously ill. It is announced from his Boston headquarters that he will discontinue all work and place himself under the care of his own experts in the science of mind cure after first consulting with the medical doctors as to his organic disease. Suggestion is the main point in the treatment, but he will not be told that he is ill as some of the other mental scientists do in similar cases.

In St. Peter's Cathedral at Rome on the ceremony of the beatification for 1909 of a saint was held in the presence of 20,000 French pilgrims, Pope Pius attending. Many French and Italian officials were also present. The interior of the great edifice was beautifully decorated and lighted and pictures representing the miracles of the saint were hung over the altar. At the end of the service the statue of the beatified one was unveiled, framed in electric bulbs, while the massed choirs toned the Te Deum and the words were sung. At the day the advocates of the beatification presented the Pope with the traditional gifts, a basket of flowers and a finely-bound life of Joan of Arc. The United States was represented by several high prelates.

Sociological.

Many prominent Hebrews throughout the country are endorsing the stand taken by Senator Guggenheim, of Colorado, who, at a meeting of the Senate Census Committee, objected to the plan to have the Jews classified as a race as well as to their nationality. He insisted that a Jew is a native of the country to which he swears allegiance, being different from other citizens only in religious belief.

Editor DeWitt of the Chicago Tribune, in analyzing the various reports and discussions during the meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, found no convincing evidence that Americans are more criminal and less capable, or that the national criminality and insanity are increasing. He believes that children are still children with the race-old instinct for play still insistent, and that urban life is not so fundamentally wrong as improvement. He does not see in a diminishing birthrate and increased divorces occasion for alarm, if they are understood to be incidental, a condition temporarily existing in this transition period of the race to a higher, more rational, and more stable family life. Admitting that the American industrial system is far from perfect, Dr. Devine is encouraged by the authoritative intervention by society to prevent accidents and wasteful processes, such intervention as prevents accidents, shortens hours, protects women and children, obtains decent and sanitary homes, and keeps children in school instead of in factories. These things, he says, stand between the race and deterioration and encourage the sociologist.

Miscellaneous.

Once again the bill authorizing equal salaries for men and women teachers for equal work in the New York City schools has passed both branches of the State legislature by large majorities. The same measure was vetoed formerly by Mayor McLean and Gov. Hughes.

Oliver Logan, the author, died in the public house asylum at London April 23. W. M. Stewart, long a United States Senator from Nevada, and author of the fifth amendment to the Constitution, died at Washington, April 23.

Heinrich Conrad, former Metropolitan Opera House collector, died at Meran, Austria, April 23.

Peter F. Collier, publisher of Collier's Weekly, died at New York, April 24.

Rear Admiral Miller, U. S. N., retired, died at East Orange, N. J., April 26.

WOULD STOP FROHMAN PLAY.

Theatrical Manager Faced by an Injunction.

Baltimore May 1.—Suits was filed in the United States Court today to enjoin Francis Wilson and his manager, Charles Frohman, from producing "The Bachelor's Baby." The complainant is Stanley F. Whitman, of this city, a nephew of Coyne Fletcher, authors of the book, who was left an interest in the rights of the book. He claims that all the rights of the book and the dramatic rights belonging to the mentioned in Coyne Fletcher will, and asks for an order to give an accounting as well as an injunction.

Judge Morris signed the order to show cause before May 5. The Bachelor's Baby is to be presented at the Lyric Theatre at the Wednesday matinee. Mr. Wilson claims the play is original with him.

BUYS WALSH PROPERTIES.

Chicago Bank Pays \$1,500,000 for Mining Interests.

Sullivan, Ind., May 1.—The First Trust and Savings Bank, of Chicago, has just acquired the John R. Walsh and J. K. Seifert coal mining properties in Sullivan County for \$1,500,000.

The property was sold at public auction, under the direction of Federal Judge A. R. Anderson.

His Reading Muddled.

From the San Francisco Call.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR MILITIA READY

Draft of Rules to Supplement Present Law Completed.

COURT-MARTIAL IS HELD

First Under New Orders Free-Five Guardsmen, Four of Whom Are Acquitted, the Fifth Being Fined. Business Men Shows Interest in Militia—Battery Holds Smoker.

Announcement was made yesterday at militia headquarters that the draft of the new regulations to supplement the recently enacted militia law of the District is completed and has been submitted to the War Department. After the regulations are approved they will be approved by the President, and will become a part of the law governing the National Guard of the District. As they have already been discussed informally by officers of the War Department and militia headquarters, they probably will be approved promptly, with slight or perhaps no alterations.

As soon as the new regulations go into effect nominations for staff and line officers, involving many changes and proposals in the Guard, will be submitted, through the War Department, to the President, who commissions all officers of the District Guard. The list has not yet been made up, and nothing will be done on it until after the new regulations become a law, after which the reorganization of the Guard will be completed quickly, so as to have everything running smoothly before the brigade goes into camp next July.

First Court-martial Held.

The first court-martial under the new militia law was held last week. Maj. William E. Harvey, sitting as a summary court for the Second Regiment, tried five men on charges involving absence from ordered assemblies. In four cases the accused was acquitted, as it was shown conclusively that absence was caused by "sickness or other necessity." The fifth case resulted in a conviction; the accused admitting frankly that he had been absent because he belonged to a dancing club which happened to meet on the night fixed for his military duty. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 for each of the three assemblies missed. The fine will be collected through the United States marshal for the District of Columbia.

Maj. Richard D. Simms, commanding the Second Regiment, approved the findings of the court, and in commenting on the trials, stated that it was realized that where a man was required to work at a time when he was expected to be punished for failure to perform his military duty, as citizen soldiers have to earn their livelihood, and the work of the guard should not be enforced to the extent of endangering a man losing his position.

At the same time, he continued, it was expected that the men will in good faith perform their military duties when they can, and that hereafter men will be expected to live up to General Orders No. 4, which requires them to report when they are employed in such a way that it interferes with their military drill, and to get permission from their commanding officers when they are necessarily absent.

One Business Man's Interest.

A gratifying result of the trials was that the employer of one of the men who had to work at night, declared that he considered the man's work in the Guard important to the community, and that he would in future make arrangements for a substitute clerk to take the place of the Guardsman on drill nights. Officers in the Guard who heard of this were enthusiastic in their praise of the employer, and declared that this is the kind of interest in the work of the National Guard which the business men of Washington should take, and which will contribute more than anything else to the building up of a National Guard which will be a credit to the District.

Orders have been issued from headquarters giving Maj. James E. Bell, inspector general of rifle practice, general supervision of the small arms practice in the camp of instruction at Congress Heights, which begins this week. Lieut. W. Milton Farrow, George G. Dennison, and Ralph Alden, issued from headquarters, have been detailed as his assistants, each serving the range for a period of two weeks. The officers will receive the pay of their grades corresponding to the regular army for the time or days of duty actually performed by them on the range.

Senatorial Trophy Match.

To facilitate selection of the brigade rifle team for the present season, the Senatorial trophy match will be shot at the rifle range on Saturday, May 26, and Monday, May 31. It is open to all commissioned officers and enlisted men of the National Guard who have qualified as expert riflemen. The trophy is a silver cup, presented by twenty-one United States Senators, and is to be held by the winner for one year. He also will receive a gold badge designating him as "champion rifeman of the District of Columbia." The eighteen contestants making the highest score, with such other officers and men as may be designated, will be selected to continue practice and take part in a subsequent competition, when teams will be selected to represent the National Guard of the District in any rifle competitions which may be entered in during the year.

Report of Encampment.

The report of Lieut. Col. William H. Coffin, Coast Artillery Corps, commanding the District of the Potomac, on the encampment of the District Guard at Forts Washington and Hunt last summer has been published by the War Department.

"From the start," the report declares, "the militia reserves were very attentive and eager to learn, and the results accomplished were most satisfactory. All regular officers on duty with the reserves report most favorably of the interest manifested at all times by the militia, their eagerness to learn, their proficiency, and the satisfactory results obtained."

Col. Coffin recommended at the end of his report: "That infantry regiments be not sent for instruction to coast artillery, or that a battalion, preferably a regiment, be organized in the militia of the District of Columbia as coast artillery, and that they alone be sent to the forts in this artillery drill for instruction."

"That detachments or companies of such organizations be sent to the forts at different periods throughout the year for instruction."

"That the time for the exercises be fixed in October, on account of climatic conditions."

"That companies be required to have enlisted cooks, and not hired ones."

"That in the theoretical instruction of

militia officers more attention be paid to sanitary measures in camp during their winter instruction periods."

First Battery Holds Smoker.

The First Battery held a smoker after drill last Friday night. About seventy-five of the battery and their friends were present, and the affair was such a success that the men declared smokers should be given oftener by the Battery Club. While the battery was drilling in the street Privates Ralph L. Curtis and Philip Ordwine, dressed in white canvas fatigue suits, prepared the coffee and sandwiches, and distributed pipes, tobacco, and cigars within easy reach of all. Bugler Orange founded mess call from a window of the battery armory to notify the men drilling in the streets that everything was ready.

Several wrestling matches and boxing bouts were scheduled for the evening's entertainment. Seat cushions from the limber chests covered by a canvas padding served as seats for the spectators, and as a ring for the boxing bouts. Corporals Friel and Shilling wrestled for about eight minutes before Friel finally threw his opponent. Both men were roundly applauded, and many one agreed that it was one of the liveliest matches seen for a long time.

Privates E. R. Scott and W. R. Brown boxed several rounds, until Corporal Harris, referee, declared it a draw. Others who handled the gloves much to the entertainment of the smokers were Privates J. P. Miller, Philip Ordwine, James E. Davis, and Caspar Orange.

Honorable Discharges.

The following enlisted men were honorably discharged from the National Guard during the week: Sergt. James H. Windson, of Company K, First Regiment; John A. Denekas, Company K, First; N. S. Peyser, of the Third Division, Naval Battalion; Sergt. Thomas Maher, Company B, Second; George H. Post, Company E, Second; William Riley, Company G, Second; Horace Dulin, Third Division, Naval Battalion; Privates Riley Carroll, Charles Weeks, Clarence Powell, Claude W. Sallee, and George H. Luscomb, all of Company M, First Regiment. E. H. Coleman was transferred from the Fourth Division of the Naval Battalion to the Signal Corps.

Gen. Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, has requested the Chief of Staff of the army to have a circular issued by the War Department, stating that it is the wish of the department to bring about a closer affiliation between the regular mobile troops stationed throughout the States and the militia organizations of those States.

The circular will state that upon application by State authorities to the War Department, officers and enlisted men will, when practicable, be detailed from army posts to deliver lectures and give instruction in military drill, and to the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the organized militia. Post commanders will be enjoined to encourage officers and noncommissioned officers of their units to accept such assignments as instructors to the organized militia.

The communication of the Assistant Secretary of War states further: "The War Department wishes that officers and enlisted men of the organized militia should be encouraged to visit army posts for the purpose of witnessing drills, maneuvers, target practice, and guard duty, and other duties of a military nature, and that officers and enlisted men of the post should be specifically assigned to such visiting officers and enlisted men of the militia, with instructions to extend such courtesies, offer such assistance, and give such information as may be appropriate. It is desired, also, that all regular officers concerned should be informed that the department wishes to extend to the organized militia the use of military reservations, target ranges, and United States property for instruction purposes whenever this may be done without interference with the instruction or duties of regular troops."

Preliminary Course for Officers.

The division of military affairs has notified the adjutant generals of the different States that applications for details for regular noncommissioned officers and instructors should be sent in immediately. The War Department intends to give all the noncommissioned officers who are detailed with the militia, a preliminary course of instruction, covering about eight weeks, beginning July 1, and for that reason it will not be possible to grant any applications after June 1 for details to be made, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910. Applications received after June 1 will be held over for the next year.

Two regular sergeants will be detailed with the District militia, and one assigned to each regiment. They will be employed in drilling recruits, who will in the future be assembled in battalions. These regular noncommissioned officers will occupy a position in the District Guard something like that of the drill sergeants in the English army. They will give instruction to the noncommissioned officers of the militia, and their reports on the militia corporals and sergeants will be considered as part of the latter's efficiency record, when they compete for commissions.

DOCTORED BY WIRELESS.

Sailor Injured at Sea is Successfully Treated from Land.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Calling a physician on shore by wireless from the vessel where he lay dangerously ill and receiving successful treatment by wireless advice was the unique experience of a sailor on board the oil steamship *Asuncion*.

The ship was near Eureka, Cal., the Humboldt wireless station received a message stating that one of the sailors had fallen from the rigging to the deck, sustaining injuries resulting in severe internal hemorrhages. Medical advice for the injured man was asked.

The wireless station at once communicated with Marine Dr. Charles Falk, who prescribed treatment. The steamship remained hoist to until the prescription of the physician had been received by wireless message.

Workmenmen Inventors.

From Custer's Magazine.